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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/909,177	07/19/2001	Bruce A. Willins	538Y-1	1895
156	7590	01/10/2006	EXAMINER	
KIRSCHSTEIN, OTTINGER, ISRAEL & SCHIFFMILLER, P.C. 489 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK, NY 10017			ZHONG, CHAD	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2152	

DATE MAILED: 01/10/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/909,177

Applicant(s)

WILLINS ET AL.

Examiner

Chad Zhong

Art Unit

2152

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 December 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 17-29 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 17-29 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

FINAL ACTION

1. Applicant's arguments, see pages 5-6 of applicant's remarks, filed 12/15/2005, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 17-27 under 35 USC 102(e) and 35 USC 103(a) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of newly found prior art reference Sasmazel et al., US 6,725,376. Since, applicant has received a non-final action on merit, therefore, this action is final. Claims 1-29 are presented for examination; claims 1-16 are cancelled; claims 17-29 are previously presented.

2. It is noted that although the present application does contain line numbers in specification and claims, the line numbers in the claims do not correspond to the preferred format. The preferred format is to number each line of every claim, with each claim beginning with line 1. For ease of reference by both the Examiner and Applicant all future correspondence should include the recommended line numbering.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 17-22, 24-26, and 28-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Davies (hereinafter Davies), US 6,588,664, in view of Sasmazel et al. (hereinafter Sasmazel), US 6,725,376.

5. As per claim 17, Davies teaches a method of enabling authorized access to an application server on a network (Col. 6, lines 22-23), comprising the steps of:

Art Unit: 2152

a) requesting authentication over the network (Davis, Fig 5, item 100; Col. 7, lines 27-34), and requesting access to the service (Davis, Col. 7, line 32; Col. 5, lines 1-3 and 30-35);

b) printing encoded, machine-readable indicia having parts of different light reflectivity which identify an authenticated user on a portable, physical ticket in response to the requesting step (Davis, Fig 4A, 4B, 4C); and

c) presenting the physical ticket to a reader for electro-optically reading the indicia to gain access to the application server on the network (Davis, Fig 5, item 112; Col. 5, lines 50-55; Col. 6, lines 22-23; Col. 7, lines 59-64).

Davies does not explicitly teach a predetermined time period.

However, Sasmazel teaches a predetermined time period is issued as part of a response to a user request, the time period or expiration time are returned to the user as part of a ticket token from the server side. The ticket is then used for future authentication purposes for access to other servers for a period of time (Sasmazel, Col. 7, lines 15-35, lines 55-60; Col. 8, lines 60-67).

It would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teaching of Sasmazel with Davies because the combination would improve the efficiency and security of Davies by allowing for efficient authentication scheme in a time limited manner (Sasmazel, Col. 2, lines 32-47). Additionally, printing of predetermined time information on the physical ticket would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention since the barcode of Davies can be used to encode plurality of user information (Davis, Col. 4, lines 53-67).

7. As per claim 18, Davies - Sasmazel disclose the invention substantially as rejected in claim 17 above, including the requesting step is performed by sending an electronic request to an authentication server on the network (Davis, Fig 5, item 100, the user logs into a webpage/authentication server and request for ticket to be printed).

8. As per claim 19, Davies - Sasmazel disclose the invention substantially as rejected in claim 17 above, including the printing is performed on a disposable medium (Davis, Fig 4A – 4C; and Col. 4, lines 66-67).

9. As per claim 20, Davies - Sasmazel disclose the invention substantially as rejected in claim 17 above, including the printing is performed by printing a two-dimensional bar code symbol (Davis, Fig 4A – 4C).

10. As per claim 21, Davies - Sasmazel disclose the invention substantially as rejected in claim 17 above, including situating the network in a public venue (Davis, Col. 2, lines 25-30; Col. 3, lines 10-20; Col. 7, line 30).

11. As per claim 22, Davies teaches a method of enabling authorized access to a network, the method comprising the steps of:

a) requesting and receiving from a key distribution center (site 20; Fig 1) over the network an electronic ticket signal identifying a user (Col. 7, lines 54-58), an application server to be accessed on the network (Fig 5, item 112);

b) printing encoded, machine-readable indicia having parts of different light reflectivity which identify the user, the service to be accessed on a portable, physical ticket based on receipt of the electronic ticket signal (Davis, Fig 4A – 4C, Fig 5, item 108); and

c) presenting the physical ticket to a reader for electro-optically reading the indicia to obtain from the indicia, data for identifying the user, the service, to authorize the identified user to access the network and the identified application server (Davis, Fig 5, item 112; Col. 6, lines 22-23, and Col. 7, lines 59-64).

Davies does not explicitly teach a predetermined time period.

However, Sasmazel teaches a predetermined time period is issued as part of a response to a user

request, the time period or expiration time are returned to the user as part of a eticket token from the server side. The eticket is then used for future authentication purposes for access to other servers for a period of time (Sasmazel, Col. 7, lines 15-35, lines 55-60; Col. 8, lines 60-67).

It would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teaching of Sasmazel with Davies because the combination would improve the efficiency and security of Davies by allowing for efficient authentication scheme in a time limited manner (Sasmazel, Col. 2, lines 32-47). Additionally, printing of predetermined time information on the physical ticket would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention since the barcode of Davies can be used to encode plurality of user information (Davis, Col. 4, lines 53-67).

12. As per claims 24-26, the claims are rejected for the same reasons as rejection to claims 1, and 19-20 above respectively.

13. As per claim 28, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as rejection to claim 21 above.

14. As per claim 29, Davies - Sasmazel disclose the invention substantially as rejected in claim 24 above, including the network is a wireless local area network (Davis, Col. 2, lines 40-45).

15. Claims 27 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Davies – Sasmazel, as applied to claim 26 above, in view of what was well known in the art.

16. As per claim 27, Davies – Sasmazel disclose the invention substantially as rejected in claim 26 above, but do not explicitly say the symbol is PDF-417.

Art Unit: 2152

Official Notice is taken (see MPEP 2144.03) PDF-417 is well known and routinely used for creating barcode purposes at the time of the invention was made.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include PDF-417 with Davies – Sasmazel because it would provide for a known standard for encoding barcodes, by allowing for efficient encoding of information into a machine-readable indicia.

17. Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Davies – Sasmazel, as applied to claim 22 above, in view of Lewis et al. (hereinafter Lewis), US 6,233,565.

18. As per claim 23, Davies – Sasmazel disclose the invention substantially as rejected in claim 22 above, including the key distribution center includes an authentication server (Davis, Fig 1, CPU 18) and a ticket granting server (Davis, Fig 1, database 18), and wherein the requesting and receiving steps are performed by initially sending a request to the authentication server for access to the ticket granting server (Davis, Col. 7, lines 54-64).

Davies – Sasmazel do not explicitly teach by thereupon receiving a response containing a session key encrypted with a ticket server key, by thereupon sending a subsequent request to the ticket granting server for access to the service, and by subsequently receiving the electronic ticket signal from the ticket granting server.

However, Lewis teaches by thereupon receiving a response containing a session key encrypted with a ticket server key (Lewis, Col. 14, lines 25-35), by thereupon sending a subsequent request to the ticket granting server for access to the service, and by subsequently receiving the electronic ticket signal from the ticket granting server (Lewis, Col. 2, lines 42-67; Col. 28, line 50 – Col. 29, line 25).

It would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate Lewis with Davies – Sasmazel because the combination would improve the security capabilities of Davies – Sasmazel's systems by allowing for encryption of data transmission through

Art Unit: 2152

usage of session keys.

Conclusion

19. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reined of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

22. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The following patents and publications are cited to further show the state of the art with respect to "BAR CODE SYMBOL TICKETING FOR AUTHORIZING ACCESS IN A WIRELESS LOCAL AREA COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK".

- i. US 6665427 Keagy et al.

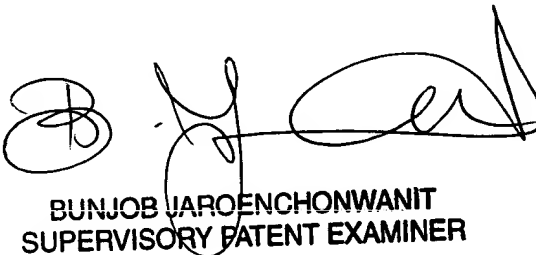
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chad Zhong whose telephone number is (571)272-3946. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:15 to 4:30.

Art Unit: 2152

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, JAROENCHONWANIT, BUNJOB can be reached on (571)272-3913. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

CZ
December 28, 2005



BUNJOB JAROENCHONWANIT
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER